

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch  
Bank of Kentucky.

JAMES P. METCALFE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office  
on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rod-  
man's.

G. W. CRADDOCK ..... CHARLES F. CRADDOCK  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

WILL practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. jan4 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.,  
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frank-  
fort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.  
Clair street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec1 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the  
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-  
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or  
recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under  
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposi-  
tions, affidavits, etc.

OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.  
nov15 tf

P. U. MAJOR,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th Ju-  
dicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and  
all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,  
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend  
particularly to the collection of debts in any part of  
the State. All business confided to him will meet  
with prompt attention.

OFFICE on St. Clair street in the new building  
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.  
W. Craddock's office. mar7 w&t

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
OFFICE on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

GEORGE W. PURKINS ..... BEN. J. MONROE,  
Purkins & Monroe,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.  
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of  
the law in all the Courts of the Territory.  
Office on Main street, over Smith, Russell & Co.'s  
Bank. oct21 w&twtf

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house.  
Frankfort, Ky.

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
May 22, 1858 - tf

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
C. Weeklies, Monthlies, on the best  
terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets. nov27 w&t

JOHN M. McCALLA,  
Attorney at Law and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door to  
Mr. Harlan's office. may19 tf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in  
the courts of the adjoining counties.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door to  
Mr. Harlan's office. may19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.  
jan4 w&t

B. F. DINK E,  
BEGGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frank-  
fort and surrounding counties generally, that he  
is prepared to execute all descriptions of House,  
Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on  
moderate terms.

Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfac-  
tion warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hard-  
ware store of Mr. John Hall, next door to the Farmers'  
Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.  
jan1 w&t-wf

ALE and BEER!  
LEXINGTON BREWERY!!  
THE patronage, returning his thanks for heretofore,  
begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in  
general, that having considerably enlarged his estab-  
lishment, and furnished the same with all the modern  
improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is  
now prepared to furnish a superior article of  
Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Distillers can be furnished at all times with prime  
Barley, Malt, and Hops.  
At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that  
Messrs. PEIFFER & KAHR have accepted the sole  
agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort  
and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for  
sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's  
prices, freight added.

All orders intrusted to the same will be filled with  
promptness and dispatch.  
nov15 w&t-wf

D. F. WOLF,  
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S  
Boot and Shoe Manufactory!  
LOESCH & SCHWER  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have formed  
a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing  
BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, for  
Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at the lowest prices.  
We warrant all of our work to give perfect satisfaction.  
Shop in Barstow's building, on Market street.  
mar24 w&t-wf

EGBERT & WRIGHT,  
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS  
IN all the late and fashionable styles, Gilding,  
Varnishing, and Polishing; Gilding, Zinc, Oriental  
and Grecian Paintings; Gilding and Paper Hang-  
ing. All work done in the best manner and on the  
most reasonable terms. All orders promptly at-  
tended to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky.  
mar24 w&t-wf

Books and Stationery.  
A GENERAL assortment of School, Medical, Law,  
and Miscellaneous Books. All the late publica-  
tions of the day to be had at  
S. C. BULL'S,  
jan29 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,  
ESTABLISHED 1844.

ARTHUR PETER ..... JAMES BUCHANAN,  
PETER & BUCHANAN,  
(SUCCESSORS TO MUNN & BUCHANAN.)  
LOUISVILLE, Ky.,  
MANUFACTURERS of Cunningham's Straw and  
Corn Shale Cutters, Krauser's Oil Mills, Rail-  
road Wheelbarrows, Steel Pliers, Corn Shellers,  
Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements gener-  
ally. Also dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime,  
Hydrant, Plaster Paris, Apple, Pear, Peach, &c.,  
Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mow-  
ing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.  
No. 454 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville,  
Ky.

Catalogue of Seeds and Implements sent by  
mail gratis on application. apr14 w&t-wfm

MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,  
PRINTERS,  
And Blank Book Manufacturers,  
No. 459 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts,  
Railroad Engineers, Insurance Companies, Mer-  
chants and others supplied at short notice. All  
work warranted. Their books are made of the Best  
Material and the most durable manner.  
Book and Job Printing Neatly Exe-  
cuted.

apr7 w&t

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.  
BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,  
GOODRICH'S READERS,  
EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS and TEACHERS look to your interest,  
and do not be humbugged by interested agents.  
These are the best books and are recommended by  
the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are publish-  
ed in Kentucky. by  
apr7 w&t

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

A. JAEGER & CO.,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
FRENCH CHINA.  
GLASS and Earthenware, No. 239 Lake street,  
Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street,  
Louisville, Ky., between Market and Jefferson streets.  
mar22 w&t-wf

SAMUEL L. LEE ..... J. W. OWEN,  
Boots & Shoes,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!  
Spring Goods Just Received.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assort-  
ment of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as  
cheap as any other house in the city.  
SAML. L. LEE & CO., 449 Market street,  
second door above Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
mar24 w&t-wf

GEORGE H. CARY ..... R. L. TALBOT,  
CARY & TALBOT,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 453 Market street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-  
ders. mar22 w&t-wf

GUIHRIE & BROTHERS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
113 4th St., bet. Market and Jefferson.  
(Adjoining Tripp & Cragg.)  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar22 w&t-wfm

W. L. WELLER,  
Importer and Dealer in  
FOREIGN LIQUORS!  
OLD Bourbon and Rye Whisky, manufacturer of  
Pure Spirits and Domestic Liquors, Sixth st.,  
near Main, Louisville, Ky.  
mar22 w&t-wfm

N. V. GERHART,  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES,  
No. 106 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fan-  
cy Goods, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of  
CLOTH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS kept always on  
hand and made to order.

mar22 w&t-wf

M. B. SWAIN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
No. 4 Masonic Building,  
Louisville, Ky.  
mar10 w&t-wf

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S  
TAILORING  
AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,  
No. 404 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHIRTS, Satins, Velvets, Plush, Crapes, Merinos,  
Broad Cloths, Shawls, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., dyed  
to any color.

REPAIRED and Repaired in a superior manner, war-  
ranted not to be equalled in this or any other city.  
Orders from the country promptly attended to.  
oct15 w&t-wf

JOSEPH HADDOX ..... LOUIS HADDOX  
HADDOX & BROS.,  
(SUCCESSORS TO JAMES R. HALL.)  
COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,  
Third st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE will manufacture and keep on hand CAR-  
RIAGES of every description and latest fash-  
ion. sep23 w&t-wf

J. C. WEBB ..... E. E. LEVERING,  
WEBB & LEVERING,  
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,  
AND  
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,  
No. 221, South side Main Street, three doors below  
Third Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COURT BOOKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION  
MADE TO ORDER. oct30 w&t-wf

HENRY WEHMEHOFF,  
UPHOLSTERER!  
No. 547 South side Main St., bet. 2d  
and 3d, Louisville, Ky.

CONSTANTLY on hand Curtains Goods, Window  
Shades, and Trimmings, Spring, Hair, Cotton,  
Moss, and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Pillows, and  
Bolsters.

All kinds of Upholstery done at short notice  
and upon reasonable terms. mar22 w&t-wfm

Melodeons---Melodeons.  
MELODEONS---Just received a supply  
of the celebrated Melodeons manu-  
factured by Treut & Lowy, New  
Haven, Conn., for which we are the  
Wholesale Agents of the Southwestern States,  
which enables us to sell them at the lowest Eastern  
retail prices, and to furnish dealers at factory whole-  
sale prices. We have a long list of testimonials of the  
superiority of these instruments over all others,  
which may be seen upon application.

We shall continue to keep an assortment of Geo. A.  
Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, so favorably known in this  
market, which makes our stock of Melodeons the  
most complete found in the West. Every  
instrument warranted.

TRIPP & CRAGG,  
mar3 w&t-wf 109 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHURMAN P. WHALY,  
UNITED STATES  
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,  
Northeast Corner  
Market and Third Sts.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT  
SHORTEST NOTICE.  
sep23 w&t-wf

NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859  
FOR this season I have a fresh and beautiful as-  
sortment at Eastern Prices of  
VALENTINES,  
Novel styles of SENTIMENTALS;  
ALSO,  
New COMICS and Moveable COMICS

Something entirely new. Prices range from 3, 5, 10, 15,  
20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75, 80, and 90 cents, and \$1.00,  
\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, up to \$10.00. Any quan-  
tity will be sent by mail postpaid on receipt of the  
money, or postage stamps, for small amounts. Ad-  
dress,  
JOHN W. CLARKE, Bookseller,  
Mozart Hall, Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.  
jan14 w&t-wf

Mrs. MAYERS  
NEW YORK MILLINERY &  
FANCY STORE,  
No. 565 Market street, between Third and Fourth  
sep23 w&t-wf LOUISVILLE, KY.

JUST RECEIVED---38 cases of the  
best quality of Italian, French, and  
German  
VIOLINS,  
36 cases superior American and French  
GUITARS,  
SAXOPHONES,  
ROTARY VALVE CORNETS,  
FLUTAS,  
ACCORDIONS,  
TUMBLING POLKAS, WALTZ REGISTERS,  
DRUMS---FIFES---FLUTES---CLARINETTS---  
BANJOS---TAMBOURINES---FLAGEOLETS---  
and STINGINGS  
of superior quality for all instruments.  
We would call the attention of dealers to the above,  
as we are determined to sell wholesale or retail at  
such prices as will be sure to please. Give us a call  
and see for yourselves.

THIPP & CRAGG,  
109 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,  
Louisville, Ky.  
mar22 w&t-wf

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE  
OF  
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,  
No. 487, Corner of Main & Fourth sts.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are in weekly receipt of rich and elegant  
Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
from New York. Having a resident partner in New  
York, we are enabled to have the very latest styles  
and the very best material.

Extra large size Garments always on hand  
and for sale low by  
sep23 w&t-wf SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

JAS. G. MATHERS,  
No. 470 MAIN STREET,  
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louis-  
ville Rolling Mill Warehouse,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,  
AND  
Furnishing Articles,  
FOR  
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institu-  
tions, Steamboats, &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ES-  
TABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!!  
sep23 w&t-wf

PETER RUHL,  
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF  
DRESS TRIMMINGS,  
FRIGES, Gimps, Cords and Tassels; also, Military  
Goods of every description, Masonic and Old  
Fellows' Regalia Trimmings.  
No. 115 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,  
Louisville, Ky.  
sep23 w&t-wf

Wholesale Seed & Agricultural Ware-  
house.  
J. D. BONDURANT,  
No. 363 Sixth Street, near Main,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

DEALER in choice Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit  
and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and  
Vines, Corn and Wheat, Potatoes, and Hand Corn  
Shellers, Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Wagons, Agri-  
cultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines  
of all sorts, Plaster, Cement, White Sand and Lime,  
Railroad Barrows and Implements generally, &c., &c.  
sep23 w&t-wf

HART, MAPOTHER & CO.,  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

And No. 26 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.  
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-  
LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.  
oct17 w&t-wf

JAMES B. WOOD,  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER  
IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,  
No. 451 Market st., between Third and Fourth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE very best quality of DRESS HATS at the  
low price of Four Dollars. sep23 w&t-wf

U. B. EVARTS,  
(Successor to Evans & Norton.)  
541 MAIN STREET,  
Breckinridge Buildings, above 3d, Louisville, Ky.

DEALER IN PAPER PANGINGS,  
Looking Glasses and Plates,  
Curtains and Oil Works of every description,  
French Glass, Stained Glass,  
Portrait and Picture Frames,  
Artists' Materials, &c.

ALSO,  
DAGUERRETYPE STOCK.  
My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and richly  
framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit.  
Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to  
call and examine. mar22 w&t-wfm

T. G. WATERS,  
DEALER IN  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.,  
sep23 w&t-wf LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S  
MEN AND BOY'S  
CLOTHING HOUSE!  
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE NATIONAL HOTEL,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar22 w&t-wfm

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLS' JOBBERS, PLATES 14 by 18, \$200.  
Do. 10 by 12, 100.  
Do. CARD PRESSES 125.

The  
Cincinnati Type Foundry  
AND  
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE  
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
(Successors to E. J. Hayes & Co.)  
Manufacture and furnish at order every variety of  
Printing Materials.

Our stock of Type is very large,  
both in extent and variety, including  
all the styles, set up by other  
Foundries as well as our own.

ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF  
HAND, JOB, & POWER  
PRESSES,  
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange  
at highest prices.

Applications for Specimen Books, (which are for-  
warded gratis to the reader), should state the name and  
location of their office, and specify the manner in  
which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for  
mail.

L. D. Wells, Agent  
and  
MARTIN NIXON, THOMAS NIXON, W. H. CHATFIELD,  
NIXON & CHATFIELD,  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati,  
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
PRINTING GALLEYS,  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-  
Papers. apr7 w&t-wfm

ROBT MITCHELL ..... FRED R. RAMMELSBURG,  
Mitchell & Rammelsberg,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,  
No. 99 west Fourth street, (next to Post-Office),  
Cincinnati, Factory corner John and Second  
streets. apr7 w&t-wfm

EDWIN R. BART ..... WM. C. HICKOCK,  
Bart & Hickock,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
GOODY AR'S INDIA RUBBER GOODS,  
HOSE, STEAM PACKING & MACHINE BELT-  
ING, &c. Also, rich Fancy Goods  
in great variety. Orders from dealers promptly  
attended to, at 49 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
apr7 w&t-wf

F. W. Rauch,  
PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN  
SHEET MUSIC.  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, &c., 92 west  
Fourth street, 2d door east of Vine, Cincinnati,  
Ohio.

Music bound; Pianos tuned and repaired. Or-  
ders by mail promptly attended to. apr7 w&t-wf

I AM NOW OPENING  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
OF  
ENGLISH & AMERICAN CARPETS, &c.  
Comprising all the LATEST STYLES and PAT-  
TERNS. Will be sold  
VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HENRY FALLS,  
No. 63 West Fourth Street,  
apr7 w&t-wfm Bet. Walnut & Vine, Cincinnati.

PORTERS ART PALACE,  
No. 100 Fourth street, opposite the Post-Office,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
THIS is the largest and most magnificent establish-  
ment in America, and it contains the most high-  
ly-finished and beautiful display of Life and Miniature  
Portraits, in oil colors.

PHOTOGRAPHS.  
Taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes, to  
any size, and finished in oil colors, giving a splendid  
Portrait in oil with all the accuracy of a Daguerre-  
type.

Our Kentucky Friends  
Will please bear in mind that all work done at our  
Gallery is warranted satisfactory.

WE OCCUPY  
Fifteen rooms, and employ six of the best Painters in  
this country, and take great pleasure in giving our  
customers the most artistic and highly finished work.  
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, & Me-  
liotypes  
Taken daily at very reasonable prices.

If I come by all means when you visit our city and  
see this beautiful Gallery of Art.

PORTER & HOAG,  
No. 100 Fourth st., opposite the Post-Office.  
apr7 w&t-wf

J. Le Boutillier & Brothers,  
No. 30 Fourth st., bet. Main & Walnut,  
CINCINNATI,  
305 Canal street New | 812 Chestnut street, Phil-  
adelphia.

HAVE just received a full supply of SPRING  
and SUMMER GOODS, comprising every variety  
and style suited to the season.

The Ladies will find  
An endless variety of Dress Goods, from which they  
cannot fail to suit themselves as to quality and  
price---comprising, in part, Silks, Shawls, and Laces;  
Embroideries, Laces, and Gloves, with an endless  
variety of Ribbons and Trimmings to match every  
dress; Bareges, Grenadines, and Organdies; Double  
Skirts and Gowns, of new and beautiful design.  
N. B. Each article is offered at a fixed price, from  
which there is no deviation.  
apr7 w&t-wf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANE & BODLEY,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,  
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,  
AND  
STEAM ENGINES,  
Cor. John & Water Sts.,  
CINCINNATI, O.

LANE & BODLEY'S Portable Circular Saw  
Mills are constructed on the most improved Sci-  
entific Principles, and are strong and durable, can be  
worked with fewer hands and less power, and will do more  
work than any other Mill. They will do, at the least,  
Three to Four times the Work  
Of a Sash Mill, at a less first cost and less running  
expenses.

For descriptive Circular and price list, address as above.  
All kinds of  
HUB, SPOKE, FELLOE & WHEEL  
MACHINERY,  
Sash and Door Makers', Furniture and Chair  
Makers' Machinery.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c., &c.  
aug19 w&t

Pianos at 74 West Fourth Street.  
LIGHT, Newton & Bradbury's, of  
New York, Wm. Knabe & Co., of  
Baltimore, E. P. Taylor & Co., of  
New York, A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston.  
We will rent any of the above Pianos, and let the  
rent for them, or sell for cash, at prices that can-  
not fail to suit.

C. M. MURCH,  
Depot for Melodeons and Harmoniums,  
74 and 76 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.  
jet w&t-wf

ENGLISH  
CARPETING  
RINGWALT & AVERY,  
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
OIL CLOTHS AND DRAPERY,  
P. K.'S OPERA HOUSE BUILDING  
No. 60 WEST FOURTH STREET,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
jet w&t-wf

Pianos at 66 West Fourth Street.  
ALLET, Davis & Co., of Boston;  
Hazen & Brothers, of New York;  
Raven, Bacon & Co., New York; Peters,  
Cragg & Co., and other good makers.  
For sale at prices that cannot fail to suit.

C. M. MURCH,  
Depot for Harmoniums and Melodeons.  
jet w&t-wf

Duhme & Co.,  
Importers and manufacturers of  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,  
Watch Movements, Tools and Materi-  
als, Silver and Plated Ware, Specta-  
cles, &c., southwest corner of Fourth  
and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
apr7 w&t-wf

RALPH C. McCracken,  
FASHIONABLE  
HAT MANUFACTURER,  
No Dealers in the ladies and gents' furnishing  
goods. No. 19 W. Fourth St., South side, near  
Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, O. (Opposite the First  
Presbyterian church.) Sign of the Marble Shaft.  
Shirts made to order by measurement and war-  
ranted to fit. take w&t-wf

FARM FOR SALE!  
I DESIRE to sell the farm on which I now reside in  
Franklin county, no Main Benson, about 1 mile  
from Harrodsburg, and about a hundred yards from  
the Harrodsburg Turnpike road. It contains about  
220 ACRES,  
about 150 of which is in cultivation, the balance well  
timbered. The fencing is of the very best quality,  
there being about a mile of stone fence on Side, top  
and bottom. The soil is good, most of it corn land, and all producing  
fine Blue Grass. The place is well watered, and  
several never-failing Springs convenient to the  
dwelling. There is a fine  
Orchard of Young Fruit Trees,  
now in full bearing of grafted fruit.

The Dwelling, Negro Cabins, Stables,  
Barns, Coal sheds, and all the outbuildings,  
and appurtenances are commodious and comfortable  
and in the best repair.

Those desiring to purchase, will find this one of  
the best Stock Farms in the county, and being de-  
sires of removing to another State I will sell to  
private bidders on good terms. Apply on the premises  
or address,  
C. E. TINSLEY,  
Harrodsburg, Shelby co. Ky.  
march4, 1858 - tf

C. W. SULLIVAN,  
TAILOR.  
SHOP on St. Clair street, 2 doors south of James  
Peiffer & Kahrs law office.  
Making, repairing, and renovating done to  
order. m3 w&t-wf

Something New!  
Agents wanted to go into a  
New and Honorable Business,  
which will pay from \$15 to \$30  
weekly. No Humbug. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Send stamp  
for particulars, which are free.

S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.  
mar13 w&t

Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.  
GOLD'S PATENT. This is an entirely new ap-  
plication of spiral springs to beds, making de-  
cidedly the most comfortable, neat, and cheap spring  
bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every descrip-  
tion of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to  
go into detail relative to the advantages of this bed,  
having entire confidence in its durability and adap-  
tation to the wants of the people. We offer to attach it  
to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfac-  
tion of any person, at the extraordinary low price of  
\$4.50, and if, after trial, it proves unsatisfactory,  
take it away, refund the money, and replace old bot-  
tom as we found it.



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE  
TERMS.  
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,  
OF MERCER COUNTY.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
LYNN BOYD,  
OF MORGAN COUNTY.  
For Attorney General,  
ANDREW J. JAMES,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.  
For Auditor,  
GRANT GREEN,  
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.  
For Treasurer,  
JAMES H. GARRARD,  
OF BOYLE COUNTY.  
For Register of the Land Office,  
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,  
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.  
Sup't of Public Instruction,  
ROBERT RICHARDSON,  
OF KENTON COUNTY.  
Pres. Board Internal Improvement,  
JAMES P. BATES,  
OF BARREN COUNTY.  
FOR CONGRESS,  
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,  
OF BOBBINS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1859  
One of the Opposition Candidates for Congress.

The present Opposition in this State is composed of the flag-ends and remains of all the parties, factions, and isms that have swept over the country in the last ten or fifteen years and left a name behind them. The policy of such a party must necessarily accommodate itself to the heterogeneity of the materials composing it, and accordingly we find the Opposition supporting Mr. Bell, an anti-Know-Nothing, Leocompton, slavery-protecting Whig, for Governor, while running Mr. Crittenden, an anti-Leocompton, Missouri Restriction, anti-Dred Scott decision Know-Nothing, for the United States Senate and the Presidency. It is a necessity with the mixed and piebald concern to make such concessions, apparently irreconcilable as regards organization, to the conflicting sentiments of its members.

In some parts of the State the Opposition candidates attempt to make the issue between the parties solely upon the proposition of Congressional interference for the protection of slavery in the Territories. But in the mountain district the Opposition has nominated a candidate that might be justly termed, as we shall show, an Abolitionist or Free-Soiler of the blackest hue. This candidate, Hon. Green Adams, once represented the district in Congress, and made a speech upon the Oregon bill in 1848, from which we extract some of his anti-slavery sentiments.

He was in favor of applying the *Wilnot Provision*, and refused to vote to strike that odious *Free-soil principle* from the bill, as will appear from the following:

And perhaps some of my Southern friends, both Whigs and Democrats, will think the position I assume upon this subject rather extraordinary for a man living in a slave State, representing a slave constituency, and owning slaves, when I tell them that I maintain Congress has the constitutional right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories; and further, I will not vote to strike out from this bill that section containing the provisions of the ordinance of 1787.

He held that Congress had the power to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories, and contended that the exercise of this power did not interfere with the rights of slaveholders—as will be seen in this extract:

Now, sir, no person will deny the absolute right of persons to enjoy their private property, and no person has a greater aversion than I to the interference by government with private, vested, legal rights; but I would ask if the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territories, or if you please, authorizing slavery in the Territories (for I hold that slavery cannot exist without the authority of positive law), interferes with the rights of citizens in the slave States to enjoy their slave property? No, sir, not at all.

He repudiated the *Dred Scott* decision in this fashion:

Mr. Chairman, I utterly repudiate this doctrine of a man's carrying the civil institutions of his own country into whatever State or Territory, or country he may go. It is subversive of the just and necessary rules of national law which the country of nations is based.

He proved himself a rank-free soiler in uttering this sentiment:

Mr. Chairman, I do not complain of the gentlemen of the North, whether Whigs or Democrats, for desiring to restrict this institution of slavery, and keep it from spreading into territory where it does not now exist, nor will I complain of Southern gentlemen for desiring to extend slavery into the Territories.

And in the following sentence he expressed his hostility to the institution of slavery, and showed himself nothing more nor less than a practical Abolitionist, if occasion should ever offer for carrying theory into practice:

Now, sir, I cannot help having my sympathies and predilections for the institution of slavery, whilst I admit that much evil attends it, and I would be glad to get clear of it entirely.

If being "all things to all men" could save a sinking cause, the Opposition will work wonders in Kentucky.

Our friend of the Paducah Herald, in a labored leader of the 9th inst., seriously undertakes to show that the Democratic candidates, State and Congressional, and the bulk of the party, do not occupy an equivocal position upon the subject of Southern Rights. Who, in the name of common sense, ever doubted it?

THE RIGHT POSITION.—The Whigs and Americans of the fifth Magistrates' district in this county, at their precinct meeting last Saturday, to appoint delegates to the county convention, passed the following admirable resolution:

Resolved, That we hold the doctrine of non-intervention for the protection of property in negro slaves in the Territories, as taught by BERIAH MAGOFFIN, the Louisville Democrat, Lexington Statesman, Frankfort Yeoman, and other organs of the Democracy, as practical Abolitionism of the deepest dye—deserving the reprobation of all friends of Southern rights and institutions, as well as all true lovers of our glorious Union.—*Shelby News.*

In response to this, we hold that all "the Whigs and Americans of the fifth Magistrates' district," who indorse the above, are long-earned asses. It is superfluous to add that the editor of the *News* is an ass. By consulting the official statistics, we find that Shelby is noted for its mules and asses, and we apprehend from reading the above resolution that the crop of asses for 1859 will largely exceed an average. If some of the "Whigs and Americans of the fifth Magistrates' district" should be sent to the next State Fair, we will bet a lead pencil, or something of equal value, that Shelby takes the premium on asses.

THE PRICE OF "WHAT-NOTS."—We see that our cotemporaries have fallen into an error in stating the price of "What-Nots." The famous "large inclosed What-Not," in His O. K. N. Excellency's parlor, in the palace at Frankfort, cost the State \$185, and not \$135, as set down by some of the papers. It is a great piece of injustice to the taste of K. N. officials to suppose that they would furnish the palace with a "What-Not" that cost only \$135, and we trust our cotemporaries will correct their statement. Fifty dollars in the price of a "What-Not" is a considerable difference, and might constitute the distinction between a plebeian stand for toys and gimcracks and a real aristocratic "What-Not."

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The annual examination and commencement exercises of this institution begin to-morrow. As the Institute can be reached from this place by a drive of about an hour's length, over an excellent road, an attendance at the commencement exercises will fully repay the trip out there. This school is one of the noblest institutions of learning in the country, and should claim the attention of all interested in such subjects. It should be cherished and sustained more particularly by this community.

CANDIDATES.—Gen. H. B. Dobyns and H. G. Burns, Esq., are the Democratic nominees for the Legislature in Fleming and Rowan counties, which together are entitled to two Representatives. Gen. Dobyns was one of the best members of the last House, and his election, as also that of his confederate, Mr. Burns, is a fixed fact.

We understand that Alex. Walker is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Crittenden.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.—The Washington dispatches state that the Treasury has ample means at its command, owing to the large receipts of customs. Much of the loan authorized by the last Congress will not be needed. The expenses of collecting the revenue were much less the past year than ever before, owing to the retrenchment and economical spirit of the Administration.

The Louisville Journal thus unconsciously "shows its hand," speaking of the last Presidential election:

"As for ourselves, we wish the election had been thrown into the House. That body might have elected a much better President than we have got, and couldn't have elected a worse one."

The House could not go outside of the three candidates voted for, and if Buchanan did not receive a majority of votes, of course Fremont would. Fremont, it seems, would have suited the Journal better than Buchanan.—*Bardston Gaz.*

Capt. Sanford Goins declines making a canvass for the Legislature. He says that his private business is not in a condition to allow him to make the race. His card will be found in this paper.

The Anniversary Exercises of Henry Female College commence on Monday, the 20th inst., and close on the 23d. The annual poem will be read by J. R. Barriock, Esq., of Glasgow, the annual address by Rev. J. N. Norton, of Frankfort.

The June Term of the Franklin Circuit Court, for Chancery business, commenced on yesterday, Hon. E. F. Nuttall presiding. The Summer Term of the Court of Appeals commenced on Monday a week since.

Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, advertise a new edition of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, to be prepared by Hon. R. H. Stanton. See advertisement in another column.

[For the Yeoman.]

To the Voters of Franklin County.

Having been solicited by a large number of my friends of both political parties to become a candidate for the Legislature in this county, I deem it respectful to them, and due to myself, that I should make some public response to their call. I feel myself highly complimented by the numerous evidences of friendship that I have met, and the strong disposition manifested to support me. Under ordinary circumstances I should not think that I had a right to refuse my services, humble as they might be, to my fellow-citizens, after so general and so earnest a call upon me, but I trust I will be believed when I say, in all sincerity, to my friends, that my private business affairs are in a condition that demands my whole time and attention, and precludes the possibility of my becoming a candidate at the present juncture. In thus positively declining for the reasons stated, and none other, I return my sincere thanks to all who have manifested a disposition to support me, and trust they will properly appreciate the course which I have felt bound to take in this matter.

SANFORD GOINS.

Reports reaching us daily from all parts of the District represent the prospect for the election of our able candidate, Dr. S. O. Peyton, by a large majority, as very flattering indeed. He speaks at Harbington to-day, and, as usual, will dissect his competitor. The Doctor is a most expert demonstrator of political anatomy.

HENDERSON REPORTER.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

An Issue Joined.  
The Courier will not dare avow a reference to the Statesman in the following paragraph:

And not content with its own misrepresentations of the Courier, it has shown its malignity and bad taste by copying such dirty and libelous articles, from filthy and slanderous exchanges, as the editor of the Yeoman could not, with impunity, have written himself, nor indorsed editorially when he publishes them.

The Frankfort Yeoman joins issue in a spirited manner, as follows:

The articles to which we suppose the Courier alludes were copied from the Lexington Statesman, Louisville Democrat, Cincinnati Age, and Lebanon Democrat, all Democratic papers, whose editors are just as good as, if not infinitely better than those of the Courier. As some time has elapsed since their publication in our paper, the Courier has slept upon its wrath. Under the above threat, we assert distinctly to the editor or editors of the Louisville Courier, that we do indorse the articles in question, and are, if called upon, responsible for any matters contained in them.

Hon. Lynn Boyd is at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and still seriously indisposed.

Pendleton County.

At a Democratic meeting held in the town of Falmouth, Pendleton county, Kentucky, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Newport on the 7th inst., the following proceedings were adopted:

On motion, F. D. Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. Duncan appointed Secretary.

On motion of Jas. J. Hudnall, H. A. Fitzpatrick, J. W. Hume, Jas. Mann, C. F. Ellis, S. M. King, and P. S. Ransom, were appointed a committee on Resolutions, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pendleton county, in Convention assembled, reaffirm their confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, as put forth in the Cincinnati platform, and believe that a strict adherence to these principles is necessary to the preservation of our Republican institutions and the prosperity of the Union; and further, that the principle of non-intervention on the question of domestic slavery, as therein asserted, is "the sound and safe solution of the slavery question," and all attempts at the revival of its agitation at this time, in advocating a slave code for the Territories or otherwise, is both unequalled and impolitic, and can only result in giving birth to a more radical and dangerous movement, making further encroachments upon our rights, and rendering slave property more insecure.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations and resolutions of the Frankfort Convention, and pledge our county to give the State ticket an increased Democratic majority at our next August election.

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DECISIONS

OF THE

COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Judy, &c.,  
vs.  
Howard,  
Judgment Estill.

This was a motion against a constable and his sureties for failing to return an execution. The notice fails to state how long the constable had withheld the execution after its return day, and fails to show what amount of damages the plaintiff claimed. It only states that the execution was not returned as required by law, and that a judgment will be asked for the amount of the execution, interest and costs, and the damages allowed by law.

The Revised Statutes (chap. 20, art. 4, sec. 3, page 187) make a constable and his sureties liable for the amount of an execution and ten per cent. damages, where the constable fails to return it to the proper office within twenty days after the return-day, without reasonable excuse; and in chap. 36, art. 18, sec. 4, page 39, it is provided, that "a sheriff or other like officer," who fails to return an execution for thirty days, without reasonable excuse, shall be liable for the amount of the execution and thirty per cent. damages thereon to the plaintiff.

The court, per Judge Stites, held—

That these Statutes have always been regarded as highly penal, and courts have held the parties to a strict observance of their requirements. The notice in this case having failed to apprise the constable and his sureties under which statute the plaintiff was proceeding, what penalty he is seeking to enforce, or of what character of failure he complains of, he cannot claim judgment for the highest penalty, although the proof may show him entitled to it. He is only entitled to claim the lowest penalty.

The judgment should have been for the balance of the execution, interest and costs due when the motion was made, and ten per cent. damages thereon.

Judgment reversed.

Huffman  
vs.  
Rout,  
Judgment of Anderson.

Suit was brought by Huffman against Rout on a covenant executed by the latter to the former, for the payment of \$120 for the hire of Ben. Hall, who had been previously bound as an apprentice to Huffman by an order of the Anderson county court. The defense made two questions:

1. That the covenant was void.

2. That Hall, the apprentice, had recovered a judgment against him for the value of the services for which the covenant had been executed.

The court, per Judge Duvall, held—

That the contract sought to be enforced in this action is not only against public policy, but is in direct violation of the statutory provision on the subject. (Revised Statutes, sec. 6, page 466.)

The consideration upon which the covenant was made being illegal, cannot sustain the promise. Whether Rout is liable to the apprentice for the value of the services rendered by him, is a question not determined, as the record does not present it.

Judgment affirmed.

Kyle  
vs.  
Taylor,  
Judgment of Mercer.

B. Miller bequeathed to his grand-daughter a legacy of \$1,000, to be paid to her when she married or arrived at full age. The testator devised to a son a tract of land in Missouri to which he supposed he had derived title as heir to a deceased son, but which in fact, belonged to his children; and the grand-daughter was entitled to an interest therein as heir to her deceased father. A provision was contained in the will, that if either of his children or grand-children claimed the land, it should be deducted from his share and paid to the devisee of the Missouri land. The grand-daughter married whilst she was an infant, and she and her husband sued the administrator, Kyle, to recover the legacy, having by their attorney elected to take the money instead of her interest in the land. The circuit court gave judgment for \$1,000, with interest from the time the will was probated.

The court, per Judge Stites, held—

1. That the election by the attorney of the plaintiffs, without an examination of the wife by the chancellor or a commissioner appointed for the purpose, was erroneous. The power was defective because it had no witness, nor was there any privy examination of the feme, nor could the attorney have made the election for the feme, even if the power had been properly executed.

2. Courts of equity are and should be specially regardful of the rights of *femes covert* and all others who are incapable to look after and protect their own interests.

3. Where money is adjudged by the chancellor to be the property of a married woman, he will not allow it to be paid to the husband until after a privy examination of the wife, whether such payment will meet with her approbation, or whether she prefers a settlement upon her and her children.—(2 *Story's Equity*, sec. 1408.)

4. The court should appoint a special commissioner to take the privy examination, if the *feme covert* could not conveniently attend. Precautions of this character are required by the Revised Statutes in relation to the sale of land and slaves. An election thus made would afford protection and authorize the payment of the money.

5. Interest should have been allowed only from the time of Mrs. Taylor's marriage.

Judgment reversed.

Williams  
vs.  
Wood, &c.,  
Judgment Madison.

Simpson, Chief Justice, delivered opinion:

The extent of the landlord's lien in a case where the household furniture of the tenant, and his other personal property on the leased premises have been taken under an attachment which has been sued out by a creditor of the tenant, is the question presented by this case, and it must be determined upon the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as the attachment was sued out and the rights of the parties fixed before the passage of the act, approved February 16, 1858, amending the Revised Statutes, in relation to the landlord's lien.

It was decided in the case of *Fisher vs. Kolkerts*, (16 B. Mon., 398), that all the sections in article 2d of the chapter on landlord and tenant, (of the Revised Statutes,) when

speaking of property liable for rent, must be construed as referring to the same description of property or estate which is designated in the 14th section as subject to the exclusive lien of the landlord; but the question that arises in this case was not then presented, inasmuch as the landlord had in that case sued out a distress warrant, and had it levied on the property of the tenant on the demised premises, and was therefore entitled to the exclusive lien conferred by the 14th section, whilst in this case no distress warrant was sued out, but the landlord having been made a defendant to the action, asserts his lien with-out resorting to his remedy by distress.

Held—That the provisions of the Revised Statutes upon the subject apparently are contradictory, and are difficult to harmonize with each other. If, according to the 20th section, the officer levying the attachment pays to the landlord the rent due and in arrear, he has the right to appropriate the balance of the proceeds of the property found on the premises to the satisfaction of the attachment, and he is not liable to the landlord beyond the amount of the rent due, and the landlord cannot increase this liability, nor enlarge the extent of his claim, by becoming a party to the action in which the attachment issued.

2. If the landlord wishes to avail himself of the provisions of the 14th section, he can only obtain it, when the property has been attached, by suing out a distress warrant, and having it levied on the property, by which he becomes entitled to a lien in preference to the attachment, for one year's rent due or to become due.

The two sections, viz: the 14th and 20th, can be made to harmonize only by construing them as above.

3. The act of 1858, *supra*, gives to the landlord an exclusive lien for one year's rent due or to become due, and this lien exists, although the landlord may not issue a warrant to enforce it. The effect of this amendment will be a virtual repeal of the 20th section aforesaid, so far as it is inconsistent with the lien thus conferred.

Judgment reversed.

Commonwealth  
vs.  
D. A. Powell,  
Judgment Kenton.

This was an indictment against Powell for false swearing.

It charges, substantially, that on the 13th of March, 1858, in a certain civil action then pending in the Kenton circuit court, judgment was rendered in favor of Gadsden against said D. A. Powell, and that on the 29th of June following said Powell, "by way of taking steps to open said judgment and to be allowed to defend the same," made an affidavit in writing, and swore to the same before a deputy clerk of said court, which affidavit contains the following false statement: "He," meaning the said D. A. Powell, the affiant, "denies that he ever promised to pay said claim," meaning the claim for which said judgment was rendered; whereas, in truth and in fact, said Powell had promised to pay said claim. A demurrer was sustained to the indictment, and the Commonwealth appealed.

It was argued in this court that the indictment was not good—

1. Because it fails to show that the alleged false oath of the defendant was taken in any judicial proceeding then pending.

2. Because the circuit court had no jurisdiction of the matter to which the false oath related.

3. Because the materiality of the facts sworn to are not sufficiently shown.

The court, per Judge Duvall, held—

That the common law definition of perjury comprehends each of the points stated; and if the indictment in this case had been framed upon the 1st section, article 8, of the Revised Statutes, (page 252), which fixes the punishment for perjury, the propriety of the judgment upon the demurrer could not have been well questioned. But the indictment was framed upon a different statute, viz: section 2 of article 8, *supra*, which provides, "that if any person, in any matter



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

## The President in North Carolina.

We have mentioned the departure from this city, on Monday evening, of the President of the United States, accompanied by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, on a visit to the University of North Carolina. Upon their arrival at Weldon, in that State, on Tuesday, they were formally welcomed by Governor Ellis and ex-Governor Bragg, who, accompanied by several other distinguished citizens, and two volunteer military companies from Raleigh and Wilmington, had proceeded thither to welcome their eminent guest, who were received in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The remarks on the occasion were brief and appropriate, and those of the President will attract the more interest from the fact that he is of his wish to retire to private life at the close of his present term of office. We copy a sketch of them from a letter which we find in the Richmond Dispatch:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ELLIS.

I welcome you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of North Carolina. Fellow-citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you James Buchanan, President of the United States. It needs not that I should speak to you of his character and public service. They are a part of the history of this great country, and as we value that country, so we value his services in its behalf. It has been said of a distinguished man that France had fought five hundred battles for his country, and never one against it. So may we say of the illustrious Chief Magistrate who stands before you, that he has fought one hundred political battles for his country, and never one against it. Let those forget those battles who can, but never can the bosom of a North Carolinian cease to pulsate at the remembrance of them. His name is a fruitful State, but he has never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for the age I will have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which man is waned to remain at rest and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

I reciprocate with all my heart the cordial welcome I have just received from the citizens of North Carolina. I have long contemplated a visit to your great and fruitful State, but have never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for the age I will have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which man is waned to remain at rest and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all.

I have always admired this State. It is truly conservative, and while the fire of liberty burns as brightly in the bosom of North Carolina as in the hearts of any of the inhabitants of this Union, the love of law and order are equally prevalent. Liberty, as cherished by all parties in North Carolina, becomes a great civil blessing, unmixed, as it is, with lawlessness, which would make it a curse.

The Governor has spoken of me as a supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and he has spoken truly. I have always been as long as this great charter of liberty remains unimpaired, we shall be the greatest and happiest people in the world. But let it be shattered, and we become the scorn of the world and the hope of tyrants. Thank God, there is no danger to it from North Carolina, for while she may have had her differences in politics, she has never wavered on the great question of the Constitution. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] God bless the old North State!

At the close of the President's speech, ex-Governor Bragg, in a cordial address, welcomed Mr. Secretary Thompson, a native Carolinian, who briefly and eloquently replied. The ceremonies at Weldon were then closed with a national air from the band; and after a few minutes rest, the party, including the military companies, took a special train of cars for Raleigh, where they safely arrived in the evening, amidst the booming of cannon and the cheers of a multitude of citizens. The address of welcome at Raleigh was delivered by the Hon. Daniel N. Barringer, and was replied to both by the President and Mr. Thompson. We have, as yet, no report of these ceremonies.

The following is Mr. Buchanan's response to the reception speech when he reached Raleigh, North Carolina. It was a happy and appropriate effort:

Fellow-Citizens: I cannot fail, while gratitude is the feeling of my heart, to recollect the reception which I have met from my fellow citizens ever since I entered the State of North Carolina. My public life has been long; I have been engaged in many political conflicts, but the reward of a long life is now in your approving smiles. I am glad to be with you here; I am glad to be in the capital of North Carolina, rightly named Raleigh. The first attempted settlement that was ever made in the Union within the limits of your State, and you have given the name of that great man to your capital, and his name will thus be perpetuated among freemen for hundreds and thousands of years. He fell; he was the victim of a weak, pusillanimous and wicked tyrant, who sacrificed his life to gratify another tyrant of the Old World. But, thank God, no such injustice can be practised here, among such a great and glorious people. You were famous rebels in the times of the Revolution. [Laughter.] Lord Cornwallis said that you were the most troublesome set of people he ever had to deal with, that as fast as he moved, you were one place the more behind him, and he was never master of any ground except that occupied by his army. [Applause and laughter.] You were the first that raised the standard of independence by your glorious Mecklenburg declaration, and to deny the power of Great Britain. But you have done better since. You have rallied round the Government that your forefathers may have been, you have to the Constitution and the Union, and will remain so as long as the principles which have actuated you for half a century continue to animate you—as long as the young men preserve the civic virtues of Macon and other distinguished statesmen of your State. You have not only produced distinguished patriots, but scattered them abroad, and wherever your native sons have gone, East or West, North or South, they carry with them the principles of the old North State. I trust that you will cherish a recollection of these great men and follow their example. It has become fashionable of late years to discuss the value of the Union. Its price cannot be estimated. It has become fashionable when any little discontent arises in the country to threaten to break up this glorious Union. These threats were not spoken of when I was a young man—they were not spoken of twenty years ago—not that I was very young twenty years ago. But let us reflect. It is not every transitory or real evil in the administration of the Government which ought to induce us to think of disunion. The tide of public opinion fluctuates, and if we have evil to-day, as long as the Union is preserved we may expect good to-morrow, to wit, the American people. If they go wrong, they will, after some time, take the backward track and soon get right. If, in the frenzy of political excitement, this great Union should be dissolved, ages yet unborn will curse the day that we had in our trust the liberties of the world. Let this Union cease to exist; let the sovereign sister States be separated; let intestine wars arise, and liberty upon earth is gone forever. This would be the joy and the delight of many, while every friend of civil and religious liberty will consider it the worst catastrophe that ever mankind endured. [Applause.]

My friend here referred to what was going on in the Old World. Four millions of men are collected by the sovereigns of the Old World, and the despot is ready to enter into mortal conflict and destroy every man, woman and child. For the interests of despotism, the pride of sovereign, and the glory of commanders. But the poor people, from whose hard earnings the money is extorted to pay the expense of this war, will be the sufferers. The spectacle of which my friend here has spoken ought certainly to attach the people of these United States to their country. You are a sovereign people, and here I am

a creature appointed by them, not to rule over them, but to administer the Government according to their wish, and to be responsible to them for the manner in which I do so. The worst of it is that I am held responsible for many things I do not do. [Laughter.] But although my career is about to close, and my public sun is about to set, yet I shall forever cherish a grateful recollection of my visit to North Carolina. As long as I live I shall remember this day as one of the proudest of my life. [Loud applause.]

[From the London Times, May 18.]

## The Position and Prospects of the Austrians in Italy.

The first letter of our correspondent who accompanies the Austrian army gives a concise narrative of the events which have taken place since its first invasion of the Piedmontese territory three weeks ago. On the 10th of May the Austrian headquarters were at Mortara, Verelli having been abandoned and the Sisa re-crossed the day before. From intelligence received up to the present time we learn that the Austrians have retired from Voghera and Casteggio on the south of the Po, and there can be little doubt that the invasion of Piedmont may now be considered at an end. The consequences of this movement seem to have been small indeed in a military point of view. It has hurried on the war, and so far may have been favorable to Austria, and it has allowed Gen. Gyalai to strip the entire east of Piedmont, as far as the Dora Baltea, of all kinds of provisions and forage; but the strategical results have been very trifling. From the accounts we publish it would appear that the Austrians have all the scientific skill and the complete equipment of appointment which are attributed to them. They constructed bridges, mined masonry, discovered the mines of their adversaries, marched, and foraged with all the experience of a veteran army. It remains to be proved whether these qualities are accompanied by that vigor and endurance which will enable them to hold their ground against a force of French and Piedmontese troops, which, perhaps, may soon considerably outnumber them.

All accounts agree that the incessant rains, the rising of the rivers, and the flooding of the low grounds, have been more serious obstacles to the Austrians than the defensive dispositions of the Sardinian Generals. For a fortnight the troops of General Gyalai seem to have roved where they pleased; from the spurs of the Alps to the plains south of the Po, and hardly an attempt was made to check them. Even the artificial inundations which can be produced in the low grounds, were not resorted to, and only the powers of nature stemmed the tide of invasion. But the Austrians, though affecting great indignation at the three days' delay imposed on them by diplomatic interference, may think themselves fortunate in having escaped the consequence of a march on Turin. They would probably have missed capturing the Sardinian army, which would either have sought shelter under Alessandria and Genoa, or fallen back to the most western limits of the kingdom, and they would have been taken in the rear by the French from Alessandria, while the state of the country would have prevented a retreat. The mere distinction of capturing and plundering a capital city would have been dearly purchased by such dangers as these.

This great army, over which the Emperor Francis Joseph himself is shortly to take supreme command, which is directed by the most distinguished generals of the empire, and which is filled with officers from the noble houses of Germany, is now shortly to be matched against the Democratic levies which own the rule of the Emperor Louis Napoleon. Plebeian vigor and ambition are to be pitted against aristocratic pride. Schwartzeneck and Stadion at its command in opposition to the Emperor's army, which have passed their lives in barracks and *etatism*, or in the camps of Africa. The campaign will have an unusual interest for ourselves, to whose army are attributed many of the facts which may diminish the efficiency of the Austrians. Yet there is one signal difference between them. Among us the individual soldier is of excellent material, and requires only skillful generalship, which he sometimes fails to find, while the Austrian military organization is confessedly excellent, but the man, though robust and active, want the spirit which education, nationality, and a common language can alone give. The course of the campaign it is, of course, impossible to predict. It is quite probable that the Allies will not respect the neutrality of Parma, although the revolutionary movement in that Duchy proved a failure, and the Duchess-Regent was restored to power by her own army of men. A small State has much more right to independence and neutrality as a large one; but then the possession of Parma and Modena would allow the French to turn the position of the Austrians, and perhaps insure the abandonment of Milan. We may expect, therefore, either that the Territory of these States will be crossed on some pretext, or that disturbances will be fomented to produce an imitation of the Tuscan example. The French can afford to allow the neutrality of the Papal States, for the Po in its lower course is almost impassable against an enemy; but the beginning of the campaign will probably coincide with some political movements which will give the French a more extended line of operations than the course of the Ticino. The Austrians seem to expect an attack on their left, for the latest intelligence represents them as held at work in the neighborhood of Stradella, on the right bank of the Po, below the confluence of the Ticino. In this direction the first blow will probably be struck.

Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

The Detroit Free Press of the 19th instant contains a well-written and comprehensive review of the policy and measures of President Buchanan's Administration, showing that they are entitled to the applause and approval of the Democratic party of the Union, and summing them up as follows:

1. The Administration has produced a settlement of the Kansas question and established perfect order in that long-distracted Territory.
2. It has put an end to the rebellion in Utah, and established order and peace in that Territory.
3. It has prosecuted the war against the hostile Indians with redoubled force in Washington Territory, and compelled them to sue for peace on its own terms.
4. It has done the same in Oregon, and forced the Indians to relinquish hostilities and sue for peace.
5. It has done the same in the war with the Indians in New Mexico, and in like manner compelled them to sue for peace.
6. It has made a new and advantageous commercial treaty with China.
7. It has made a new and advantageous treaty with Japan.
8. It has obtained a most important diplomatic victory over England by extorting from her an abandonment of the long assumed right to search American vessels.
9. It has established an overland mail to California and the Pacific coast.
10. It has sent a naval expedition to Paraguay, and obtained an apology for insults to the American flag, indemnity for injuries received and given no more commercial privileges and rights of navigation.
11. It has paid off more than nine millions of the public debt, at a time of pressure in the money market and a general embarrassment in the business of the country that is without a parallel in our history.
12. It has reduced the expenses of the government from eight or nine millions to less than seven millions, and will soon have them graduated to a scale of about fifty millions.
13. It is engaged in the negotiation of a treaty with England for the settlement of the difficulties and disputes that have arisen under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with every prospect of success.
14. It is engaged in the negotiation of a treaty with Mexico for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government, and for the payment of American claims, with encouraging prospects of success.

Such is the record. Now why is this not an Administration that the whole Democratic party of the Union can rally around and sustain and encourage?

[From the London Times, May 15.]

## The British in Tuscany.

The only other matter of importance which has taken place within the last few days is the subject of a British post-estimation to salute the flag of the revolutionary government of Tuscany, when he repaired to Leghorn for the protection of British subjects. A party in this country will, no doubt, be disposed to make a great grievance of this "philo-Austrian" conduct, more particularly as it was approved, if not directed, by the government. For our own part, we believe the course taken by Lord Malmesbury to be consistent with the law of nations, and, in fact, the only one open to a government with a just regard to its own dignity and the rights of its neighbors. The government of Queen Victoria has diplomatic relations with the Grand Ducal government, and a minister is actually accredited to the Court of Florence. That government has been overthrown by a military revolution, inscribed beyond a doubt by foreign agency; the sovereign and his family have been obliged to quit the country, and an anomalous government has been established, the civil administration being conducted by certain parties in Florence, while the King of Sardinia—a belligerent in the present war—has taken on himself the military command of the Duchy, and incorporated its army with his own. In such a case, we would ask, where is the government with which we hold relations? Is it in Vienna, whither the Grand Duke has retired, or is it in Victor Emmanuel's camp, or is it in Florence? This is a question which the British government might well ask; and they are consequently right in directing the "Conquero" to abstain from any acknowledgment of the revolution. The Grand Duke is still Grand Duke; he has not been deposed—he has not abdicated—he is still sovereign. The government established in Tuscany does not pretend to be an independent government; it acknowledges that the present state of things is only an interim, and neither the Emperor, nor the King of Sardinia, nor the new Tuscan authorities, have as yet ventured to say that the reign of the legitimate ruler has terminated. It was consequently the bounden duty of our government to do nothing which could hereafter be construed into a recognition of such a fact. When the presence of a British ship-of-war was thought necessary, the Conquero was dispatched to protect our consular interests in Florence. This, without in any way interfering in Tuscan affairs, to salute the flag of an administration confessedly temporary, formed against the will of the sovereign to whom our Minister is accredited, and for the purpose of making war on a state with which we are at peace, would be an overt act which might embarrass our future action. But to refrain from saluting the new flag merely means that our government keeps entirely aloof from the political dissensions of Italy, and waits until either the Grand Duke is restored, or the sovereign authority alienated from him by his abdication or the stipulations of treaties. The precedents of the last two French revolutions do not apply in this case. In 1830, Charles X. appointed the Duke of Orleans Lieutenant of the kingdom, and then abdicated, and the existing authorities, the nation being in profound peace, called the Duke to the vacant throne, and the king reigned formally notified his accession to the British government, and he was recognized by Lord Aberdeen without an hour's delay. So in 1848, Louis Philippe abdicated, and after a period of anarchy a Republic was established, which remained unquestioned in Europe. Lord Normanby was then accredited to the new rulers in the regular way. But the present is a very different case. The Duke of Sardinia, as we have intimated that the Grand Duke has ceased to reign, or that the Duchy has been incorporated with Piedmont, or that a kingdom of Italy has come into existence. Until competent Tuscan authorities notify these facts to the Court of St. James they cannot expect it to recognize any government but that with which it has hitherto had relations.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States does not entitle the person making it to a passport, and of this fact a number of applicants have recently been informed.

It appears by the records of the Land Office that Arkansas has received 1,115,000 acres of public land in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton railroad in that State, besides another heavy instalment of swamp lands.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Utah, represents the people in an excited and turbulent condition bordering on an insurrection, and hence the proclamation of Gov. Cumming with a view to dispersing the various parties of Mormons assembled in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake. The parties, he says, are a portion of the militia called out by the Governor to resist the entrance of Government troops during the session of the court at Salt Lake. The Mormons are monthly augmenting by the arrival of foreign immigrants, and law having failed to answer its purpose, it is the opinion of intelligent parties in that Territory, that peace can be preserved only by strong military rule, or bloodshed averted by favoring the removal of the Mormons beyond the jurisdiction of the federal authorities.

The administration has not yet fully determined on its course of action pending the review in Europe, but has under consideration a declaration or statement of principles by which the United States, as neutral, will be governed.

It will be remembered that the rights of American citizens engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, which, as far as honorable, the administration designs to protect.

The precise positions which will be assumed cannot now be ascertained, but they approximate to the principles heretofore declared, namely: that free ships make free goods, contraband of war excepted, and that the goods of a friend captured in the vessel of an enemy, with the like exception, shall not be subject to inspection, and that the rights of war ought not, in the nature of things, to extend further than to exact from neutrals the interception of all trade with a blockaded port and to subject articles, contraband of war, to capture and confiscation.

The official exposition will involve the discussion of important collateral questions, including that of blockade, and as to how far this belligerent right should be exercised.

Mr. Boyd on Non Intervention.

In 1850, Mr. Boyd, then a member of Congress, offered an amendment to the Texas boundary bill, by which the Territory of New Mexico was established, upon the principle of non-intervention. In his speech on that occasion he said:

"For my own part, I avow what my object is in offering this amendment. It is to test the sense of this House in relation to the establishment of Territorial governments upon the non-intervention principle. I believe now, as I have always believed before I came here and since, in every stage of the progress of these bills through this and the other House, that Congress, that non-intervention is the principle, and in fact, the principle upon which it would be possible for Congress to take any measure for the establishment of Territorial Governments. I religiously believe it to be so, and I declare that my sole object in insisting, as I have done, upon this amendment, was to bring the House to a test upon that principle. It is, in my humble judgment, the principle of the Constitution itself. It is the principle which has been sanctioned and advocated by the Democratic party throughout the entire country, North and South. It is acknowledged to be a just principle by very many people outside of that party. Shall we abandon it now—especially at a time when it seems to be, and, in fact, is the only principle upon which we can settle the question of Territorial governments? My object is to ask every gentleman on all sides of this House that I am, earnestly and in good faith, seeking to test the sense of the doctrine of non-intervention. I want to see the principle carried out. I am for the Union. I am for the Constitution as it is. I want no amendment to it. I say, I am for the Union—not so much because it protects us from foreign aggression, as for the more important reason, that it protects us from one another."

Skirmish Between the Sardinians and the Austrians.

QUEBEC, June 11.—The steamer North Briton, which left Liverpool on the 1st inst., has arrived. She brings dates two days later than the telegraph advices received by the arrival of the steamer Arago at St. John's, N. F.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—There has been no decisive battle between the main forces. The Sardinians forced a passage over the Sesia river at Palestro, in the face of the Austrians, who were protected by the fortifications erected there since their occupation of the city. After a severe conflict they also succeeded in capturing the city, taking many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

Gen. Garibaldi was still creating a sensation in northern Lombardy. A rumor prevails that he has been defeated by a superior force, and retreated into Tesser, but the rumor lacks confirmation, as the Turin dispatches intimate that he was making still further progress.

The Emperor Napoleon was about removing the headquarters of the allies to Cassale. It is reported at Paris, that, as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will jointly make strenuous efforts to terminate the war by negotiation.

A fight had occurred at Florence, between some English and American sailors, on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes.

The Emperor of Austria, the Archduke Charles and Gen. Hess, reached Verona on the 31st ult., on their way to headquarters.

Great Britain.—The English Parliament met on the 31st ult. Speaker Denison was unanimously re-elected.

France.—It is rumored that Napoleon will return to Paris in August, after the first series of military operations are carried into effect. Heavy shipments continue to be made of artillery and siege materials.

Germany.—The military commission of the German Diet have approved the motion to place an army on the Rhine.

[From the Maxwell Express.]

Hon. J. W. Moore.

It is altogether unnecessary for us to lavish praises on our gallant standard-bearer in this district. He needs no eulogy. He is known to the people nearly every county in the district, and that is sufficient. They will attest their appreciation of his worth and ability by the zeal with which they will rally around his standard and the shouts with which they will follow him to victory.

The editor of the Mr. Sterling Whig has known Judge Moore for years, and bitter as his political prejudices are, it is only because the Judge is "a leading representative" of the democracy, that he can oppose him. The last Whig says:

"Of this gentleman, the nominee of the Owingville Convention for Congress, and who is our fellow-townman, we shall have very little to say personally during the canvass just opening. Personally we would be willing to see him honored by the election to the House of Representatives of the United States, and, as a political man, we do, a representative man of a political party, which in our judgment has done more to injure our country, and retard its advancement and prosperity, than all other bad parties combined that have ever had an existence in the history of our country, and which, unless checked in its mad and mischievous career, is destined to bring upon us still more serious calamities, by paralyzing the business of the country, alienating one section of the people from the other, and endangering the stability of our institutions, and degrading our national reputation in the eyes of the civilized world—in view, we say, of his being a leading representative of this bad and mischievous party, we feel bound by every consideration of public duty, to oppose his election by all fair and honorable means."

Affair to Answer.—At a discussion between the candidates for the Senate, at Paris, Bourbon county, on Monday last, Col. Prall put these two questions to Brutus J. Clay, Esq., the Opposition nominee: "Should you (Mr. Clay) be elected to the Senate, will you vote for Mr. Crittenden or any of the statesmen, for U. S. Senator who assert the doctrine that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that the Dred Scott decision on this point is wrong?" 21.

"And will you vote to continue the annual appropriation of five thousand dollars to yourself and those interested with you in the Kentucky State Agricultural Society?" To the first question Mr. Clay refused an answer. Col. Prall, says the Paris Flag, "contended that these subjects will come before the next Kentucky Legislature, and were therefore important to the constituency of this Senatorial District; and that the voters have a right to know what position each candidate occupies in regard to them. He promptly declared he would not vote for a Senator who does not answer to Brutus J. Clay, Esq., who takes the position that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, nor would he vote for the \$5,000 appropriation. The Col. insisted that Mr. Clay has no right to conceal his purposes on these subjects, and he cannot claim further time to consider their merits, because he is perfectly well acquainted with both."

GRANT GREEN, Esq.—The above named Democratic aspirant for the responsible position of Auditor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky addressed his fellow-citizens at this question Thursday, the 2d inst. Mr. G. is a very pleasant gentleman, a thorough Democrat, and his remarks at this place were duly appreciated by his multitude of ardent admirers. We do not deem it necessary to extend our reflections with reference to the gentleman in question. He is known to the voters of Kentucky as a man every way qualified for the position he seeks at their hands. The office to which he aspires is one of importance, and in which he is deeply interested, and should be filled by a man well calculated to perform the onerous duties of said office. In the person of Mr. Grant Green are combined all of those elements that constitute a qualified man for the position. In supporting Mr. Green the Democracy of Kentucky are sustaining a gallant, able young advocate of their time-honored principles, and should he be the people's choice, we have no hesitation in saying that he will be found honest, capable, and trustworthy.

Bonding Green Standard.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The popular demonstrations in North Carolina and Virginia, growing out of the presence there of President Buchanan, have certainly been such as cannot fail to strike the thoughtful reader with conviction that however vehemently abused he may have been by the Opposition press, and by a more virulent press than those taking their tone from personal disappointment with reference to patronage—the people at large hold him dear to their hearts. Such verdicts as were thus rendered from the moment he landed in Virginia on his way to Chapel Hill, up to that time, illustrate the fertility of newspaper efforts at vituperative misrepresentation. Even Andrew Jackson himself was not better loved than James Buchanan has been for two years past; nor was Andrew Jackson more cordially greeted by all classes of the people on the occasion of either of his well remembered tours while President, than James Buchanan has been by the people over the whole line of his recent trip to North Carolina.—Wash. Star.

KILLED BY A SODA FOUNTAIN BURSTING.—Geo. Walton, an employee in Garret's soda and mineral water manufactory, on Ballist street alley, was killed on Saturday in that establishment, by the explosion of a soda fountain. One end of the fountain, which had been filled, was leaking, and while the unfortunate man was repairing it, the pressure of gas blew off the top, which struck Walton on the chin and neck. He fell backwards, in a manner, dead, and did not breathe perceptibly, for several minutes. He then expired. His family, consisting of a wife and four children, reside on Ninth street. The deceased killed a man named Montgomery, in Frankfort, a few years since.

John Brown has been nominated by the Democracy of the 5th district for Congress. He is an able and eloquent speaker, and a sound Democrat. We hope he will be elected.

Naysville Express.

Our Bardstown brass band serenaded John Young Brown, Esq., on Tuesday night, and elicited one of the most beautiful words and most appropriate speeches it has ever been our good fortune to hear.—Bardstown Gazette.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Expedition to Liberia.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky will receive the aid of the State appropriation to move to Liberia for settlement there, upon application to the Agent of the Society. Those persons in the State who intend sending emancipated slaves to Liberia in the fall expedition will give notice of their intention to the Agent of the Society.

Address: A. M. COWAN, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Jell w&t-wm

### MRS. LYONS,

AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

SPRING BONNETS

At Her Fancy Store on St. Clair St.

ap:25 w&t-wf

### GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Machines are now just admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a neat, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by letter.

Office in the Mansion House, Frankfort, Ky.

3d door from the corner, on St. Clair St.

ap:7 w&t-wm JOHN OSBORN, Agent.

### To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.

sep:16 t-w&w THOS. S. PAGE.

### Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address

DR. D. MORTIMORE,

Third street, opposite Journal office,

Louisville, Ky.

Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in behalf of the efficacy of this remedy.

sep:9 t-w&wly

### H. STEARNS,

ARTIST,

AT

CLARKE'S

Photograph & Ambrotype

GALLERY,

(Adjoining Telegraph Office),

FRANKFORT, KY.

no:17 w&t-wm

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

REVISED

STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.

New Edition.

BY HON. E. H. STANTON.

To supply a necessity which has, for some time, been sensibly felt by the Courts, Officers of Justice, and Members of the Legal Profession in Kentucky, Mr. STANTON, whose recent edition of the "Code of Practice" has met with such general favor, has been engaged in the preparation of, and has so far completed as to have now nearly ready for press, a new edition of the REVISED STATUTES of this State, to contain all the amendments thereto, and other general laws passed by the Legislature since the Revised Statutes went into effect.

To render the work more valuable to those engaged in the administration of the law in Kentucky, it will contain full and accurate notes of all the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, in any manner interpreting or construing the various provisions of the Statutes and the new Constitution. The Rules now in force in the Court of Appeals, and a copious and complete index.

The work will be published in two handsome royal 8vo volumes, by ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Successors to H. W. Derby & Co.

55 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

je:7 w&t-wm

### NOW READY!

The New Code of Practice,

In Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Kentucky.

P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postage.

Code of Practice, by S. C. BULL, Book-seller, Frankfort, Ky.

mar:29 w&t-wf

### NEW IMPORTATION OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

LEHMAN SCHLOSS, CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, Frankfort, Ky.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership for the manufacture and sale of every description of ready-made clothing. Their principal house is in Cincinnati, and their personal attention is given to the manufacture of clothing, the articles offered for sale by them being made in the best manner and of the latest



